

some recent literature of this question which Mr. F. D. Lugard presented in a recent Edinburg review, must realize that our race problem here in the United States is only a phase of a race issue that the whole world confronts. Surely we shall gain nothing by blinking the facts, by refusing to give thought to them. That is not the American way of approaching such issues.

"Mr. Lugard in his recent essay after surveying the world's problem of races, concludes thus:

"Here then is the true concept of the inter relation of color-complete conformity in ideals, absolute equality in paths of knowledge and culture, equal opportunity for those who strive, equal admiration for those who achieve in matters social and racial a separate path, each pursuing his own inherited traditions, preserving his own race purity and race pride; equality in things spiritual; agreed divergence in the physical and material."

Economic Equality.

"Here, it has seemed to me, is suggestion of the true way out. Politically and economically there need be no occasion for great and permanent differentiation, for limitation of the individual's opportunity, provided that on both sides there shall be recognition of the absolute divergence in things social and racial. When I suggest the possibility of economic equality between the races I mean it if I spoke of equality of economic opportunity as between members of the same race. In each case I would mean equality proportioned to the honest capacities and deserts of the individual.

"Men of both races may well stand uncompromisingly against every suggestion of social equality. Indeed it would be helpful to have that word 'equality' eliminated from this generation; to have it accepted on both sides that this is not a question of social equality but a question of recognizing a fundamental, eternal and inescapable difference. We shall have made real progress when we develop an attitude in the public and community thought of both races which recognizes this difference.

To be continued.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, Nov 2nd.—There was reason to believe today that a plan for a settlement of the Irish question has been drafted and is being discussed in detail by the committee representing the Government and the Sinn Fein delegation which is now exercising the chief functions of the Irish conference. Efforts are being made, it was said today, to make Ulster realize it must be seriously prejudiced if it were left limited power under the Home Rule act, while Southern Ireland has extended powers. Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, is being con-

sulted along these lines, and if an agreement appears to be possible the Sinn Fein delegates might be asked to arrange the details. Some London newspapers, close to the Government, today were emphasizing the cost and danger of renewed conflict in Ireland and were urging Ulster to "prove reasonable."

London, Nov. 2nd.—Mr. Lloyd George has definitely cancelled his passage on the Steamer Aquitania on which he was to have proceeded to the United States on November 5th to attend the Washington Conference on disarmament.

London, Nov. 2nd.—Lord Curzon on Tuesday sent a note to Leonid Krasin, the Russian Minister of Trade and Commerce, concerning the recent note of M. Chitcherin, the Soviet Foreign Minister, offering conditionally to assume the debts of old Russia up to 1914.

London, Nov. 2nd.—A discussion of the Washington Conference in limitation of armaments and Far Eastern problems, will take place in the House of Commons next Friday, in connection with a resolution presented by the Labour members "warmly approving of the conference", Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced today. Sir Francis Lowe, Unionist member for Birmingham, protested against such a discussion at this time, because of the adverse effect it might have in the United States and other countries. Mr. Chamberlain replied that this point had been given most serious consideration. Continuing, the Govt. leader said, "we are in such complete accord in our desire to see the Washington conference succeed, that the Govt. confiding in the discretion of the House to conduct the discussion that it will not prejudice the success of the conference agreed to the discussion". The motion will be presented by Messrs. Clynes, Walsh Henderson, and Shaw. It reads, "that this House, warmly approves the meeting of the International conference at Washington and trusts that a Supreme effort will be made to arrive at such measures of agreement as will secure a substantial and progressive reduction of the crushing burden of armaments, and prevent the exportation of munitions of war by private firms from one country to another". In the interest of unity with the Labor Party, it was decided to expunge from the motion that portion reading, "and prevent the exportation of munitions of war by private firms from one country to another".

London, Nov. 3rd.—The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to 5% from 5½% this morning, the reduction in the discount rate was made on July 21st last, when it was cut from 6% to 5½%.

Washington, Nov. 3rd.—The Senate Finance Committee, resuming hearing today on tariff questions ordered a favorable report on the House resolution extending the emergency tariff law to Feb. 1st or until such time as the per-

manent tariff schedules are enacted into law.

London, Nov. 3rd.—Sir Craig has accepted the Govt's invitation to come to London and consult it as to Ulster's attitude toward the proposals regarding the Ulster boundary and other questions involved in the Irish settlement plan. Sir James Craig, it is said, is coming to London to discuss specific plans submitted to the Government by the Sinn Fein of such a character that the Government thinks them feasible if Ulster agrees to them. These plans do not however embody any agreement definitely reached between the Government and the Sinn Fein. The Ulster Premier has said throughout that he would not intervene until such an agreement was reached, but he has now consented to discuss the provisional proposals.

London, Nov. 3rd.—Reports that the Government had decided to ask, or had already asked Ulster to agree to a plebiscite in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, were current here this morning in connection with the conference between the Government and representatives of the Dail Eireann, looking to a settlement of the Irish controversy.

Lima, Peru, Nov. 3rd.—Four sharp earthquake shocks were felt in this city yesterday. The first at 2.49 o'clock and the last at 11.20. The first three were violent, but all were distinctly felt throughout Lima. The centre of the disturbance was believed to be about two hundred miles south of here, near Ica. Despatches from that city, received later in the day, said the residents were greatly alarmed by the tremours and had taken refuge in the parks.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Nov. 4th.—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company re-enter the New York Bermuda line in January next year with the s. s. "Guaya" which will perform a weekly vice, leaving New York on Saturdays and Bermuda on Tuesdays. The "Araguaya" has accommodation for 350 first class passengers.

Budapest, Nov. 4th.—Ex-Emperor Charles was dethroned, and the Habsburg dynasty was ousted from Hungary by a bill adopted by the Hungarian National Assembly today. Count Bethlen, the Premier, introduced the measure in the assembly yesterday, and it was expected that the debate would last for at least two days. Final action on it however, was taken today.

London, Nov. 4th.—Mr. Lloyd George still hopes it will be possible to carry out before long his intention of going to Washington and taking the leadership of the delegation at the armaments conference, declared Mr. Austen Chamberlain today. Mr. Chamberlain made this declaration in speaking in the debate in the House of Commons on the forthcoming conference in the United States.